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MONDAY,  
MAY 11, 1959

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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The Year's Round Motor Car

## Indian Parties Want U.N. Airing for Tibet

JULLUNDUR, Punjab (Reuters). — A convention here attended by all leading Indian political parties except the Communists on Sunday called on the Indian Government to put the Tibetan issue before the United Nations, saying the Chinese had "flouted" the 1951 Sino-Tibetan Treaty.

The parties, in a resolution, also said the Chinese had "damaged the spirit of the Five Principles of co-existence."

The resolution said the Tibetan events were "a warning to all who cherish the right of people to shape their destiny."

Ganga Saran Sinha, Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, called for impartial

## Ministerial Unit to Consider Deferment of Absorption Loan

PORT Political Correspondent. — The possibility of postponing collection of the 114th compulsory Absorption Loan will be discussed by the Ministerial Economic Committee, after hearing a report by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol on the financial position regarding immigrant absorption.

If the Committee does not reach a unanimous decision within a week or two on the collection date, the question will be referred back to the Cabinet.

This was decided at yesterday's Cabinet meeting when the question of postponing the collection was raised by the Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen.

It is understood that deferment of collection is also being discussed in Mapai circles.

**Foreign Service**

The Cabinet also decided to assign the Ministerial Committee on Legislation the task of choosing which foreign Ministry should be excluded from the recently passed Civil Service Law (Appointments) 1959. It is understood that this law imposes certain limitations on some members of the diplomatic service, creating difficulties in the discharge of their duties abroad. Since lack of time does not allow preparation of a detailed Foreign Service draft law for passage by the Third Knesset, only this aspect of the legislation will be submitted for Knesset approval.

The legislation will not apply to ambassadors, ministers and consuls-general, who are appointed by the Cabinet and not subject to the Civil Service Law. Regulations applying to officials of other ministries, such as Education and Finance, who are serving abroad, may be added at a later stage.

## No Exodus from Russia, Ehrenburg Predicts

PARIS (INA). — The USSR has a clear line regarding Jewish emigration. It will not permit its citizens to depart for lands with capitalist regimes, the well-known Soviet novelist, Ilya Ehrenburg, now visiting Paris, is reported to have told persons here when asked about the situation of the Jews in Russia.

Ehrenburg declared he did not believe that great masses of Jews in the Soviet Union wanted to leave their country. He estimated the number of would-be emigrants at about 100,000.

The departure of these 100,000, moreover, Mr. Ehrenburg said, would make for the growth of anti-Semitism in the USSR, and hence would have harmful effects. Personally, he said, he considered himself a Jew only because anti-Semitism still prevails in the USSR and the rest of the world, according to reports of the conversation. If this were to disappear, he would see no reason for remaining Jewish, he stated.

The Foreign Minister, the Director-General and the Staff of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs mourn the untimely death of REUVEN SHILOAH and express their deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

Last respects may be paid to the deceased today at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs between 10.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The funeral cortege will leave the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 11.30 for the Sanhedria Cemetery.

We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Kaiser and the Davis family on the death of

**Yitzhak Isaac Kaiser**

which occurred in New York.

Meshok Nir Galim and the Synagogue Committee



Reuven Shiloah  
Dead at 49

We deeply regret to announce the death of Ambassador Reuven Shiloah, the Political Adviser to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, who died on Sunday morning at the Tel Hashomer Hospital after a short illness. He was 49.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion opened the weekly Cabinet session with a warm tribute to one of his trusted advisors and emissaries (Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement is quoted in the Cabinet Communiqué in the adjacent column).

Reuven Shiloah was born in the Sha'arei Pina quarter of Jerusalem. His interest in Arabic, which he spoke fluently, and in Arab culture was first aroused by his teacher at the Yellin Teachers' Seminary, Sheikh Musa al Azrawi, who later became one of the Mufti's close advisors. On his first mission to Iraq, as a Hebrew teacher in 1931, he also held a press conference at the Palestine University, working at the same time on the editorial staff of The Post.

**Oriental Scholar**

Returning to Jerusalem in 1932, Shiloah enrolled as a student in the Oriental Studies faculty of the Hebrew University, working at the same time on the editorial staff of The Post.

A member of the "Socialist Bahurim"—the young guard of Mapai—was then called and he came to the notice of Moshe Shertok and the late Dov Hoz, who encouraged him to embark on a political career instead of teaching.

He served as assistant to Hoz, at that time Political Secretary of the Histadrut, and also helped found the Hagana intelligence service. In 1938 he joined the Jewish Agency's Political Department, serving in various capacities until the establishment of the State.

## At U.N. Founding

In 1946 Reuven Shiloah attended the U.N. Charter Conference in San Francisco as an observer, and soon afterwards he was instrumental in preparing the Agency's report to the Anglo-American Palestine Inquiry Commission and UNSCOP.

In 1948 he was appointed special adviser to the Foreign Ministry and liaison officer with the Ministry of Defense in charge of special activities. He was issued with the first Israeli service passport when, in 1949, he went to Rhodes for talks with Count Bernadotte preparatory to the armistice negotiations.

Later he served as a member of the Israel delegation at the Rhodes armistice talks with Egypt and afterwards led the delegation in its negotiations with Jordan. During this mission he took part in secret discussions with General Dayan.

## Mosley Shouted Down At London Meeting

LONDON (Reuters). — Cries and chants of "Down with Hitler," "Sieg Heil" and "Ge-stapo" constantly interrupted Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of the extreme right-wing Union Movement, during a meeting at Trafalgar Square here on Sunday.

Sir Oswald was hit by a half-eaten orange thrown from the crowd of about 500 as he stepped up to the microphone, and was unable to begin his speech for the noise.

## Fresh Incidents In U.K.-Iceland Fishing Dispute

LONDON (Reuters). — The British-Icelandic fishing dispute has taken a turn for the worse with reports of new incidents involving trawlers and gunboats, diplomatic protests, and an Icelandic court's decision to fine a British trawler skipper for fishing within territorial waters.

The skipper, Mr. George Harrison, was fined £2,500 and sentenced to three months' detention on charges that he was fishing inside Iceland's 12-mile limit—which British does not recognize. In addition, the court ordered his catch and gear confiscated.

Before he was allowed to go free pending the result of an appeal to the Icelandic Supreme Court, the owners of his trawler had to put up high personal bail.

They also put up bail of about £8,000 for payment of the fine and for the estimated value of the catch and gear.

Other recent incidents off Iceland have involved: The British trawler Ashanti, which claimed it was chased part way to the Faroe Islands by two Icelandic gunboats; The British trawler Arctic Viking, which said it had been fired on by the Icelandic coastguard vessel Thor;

The Icelandic gunboat Maria Julia and the British fishery protection ship Conch, which accused each other of unseamlike navigation.

Britain has sent Iceland notes of protest concerning the Maria Julia and the Arctic Viking.

## Fawzi in Vienna On Immigration Issue

VIENNA (Reuters). — Mahmoud Fawzi, U.A.R. Foreign Minister, arrived here on Sunday following Saturday's talks with Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, the U.N. Secretary-General.

Fawzi will talk with the Austrian Government in connection with the flow of Jewish refugees from Eastern Europe to Israel.

It is understood that Fawzi will seek assurances from the Austrian Government that Austria is not being used by Israel as an assembly point and transit camp for the Jewish emigrants.

The subject of Fawzi's six-hour meeting with Mr. Hammarskjöld has not been discussed, but it is reported to have included the U.A.R. has refused to allow Israel cargoes to pass through the Suez Canal.

## Mollet Due in Israel Today

M. Guy Mollet, French Socialist Premier at the time of the Suez Campaign, who is expected to arrive in Israel today for a visit as guest of the Government, will carry a personal message of friendship from President de Gaulle to Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, "Ma'ariv" Paris correspondent reported yesterday.

M. Mollet said in an interview with the correspondent that he would be a faithful interpreter of the French President's feelings of friendship for Israel.

In connection with the Suez Campaign, M. Mollet said, "I dislike the term 'collusion.' I prefer the word cooperation. When Israel was threatened by the Egyptian dictatorship, we helped Israel defend herself. If I had to decide again today, I would adopt the same decision without hesitation."

M. Mollet denied all published versions relating to his meeting with Mr. Ben-Gurion just before the Suez operations, according to the "Ma'ariv" correspondent, "I met with Mr. Ben-Gurion several times, not once. I also met with General Dayan

## Jordan Press Hits Cairo Criticism of Majali

Jordan newspapers on Sunday attacked the press and radio campaign in the U.A.R. against the newly formed government of Hashim Majali. The U.A.R. organs they said, should withhold judgment until the Majali Cabinet had time to implement its policies and work for Arab collaboration.

Majali, meanwhile, has declared his government will not enter into treaties with foreign governments but would "stick to international obligations, the Arab League Charter, and the Arab League Collective Security Pact," according to Amman Radio.

## Syrian Ex-Chief Hits Egypt Union

Declaring that Syria today was "one big fortress of deception," Major-General Afif Hauri, former Syrian Chief of Staff and signatory to the union with Egypt, called for the re-establishment of a "democratic parliament" in Syria in a broadcast over Baghdad Radio on Sunday.

The Syrian internal situation is deteriorating after a year of union with Egypt, he declared.

"We never dreamed when we signed the union with Egypt that this would mean the end of our democratic parliamentary regime," he stated.

He outlined a six-point programme:

1. Release all political prisoners.
2. Reconstitute a government, with former President Shukry Kuwaili and Khalid Azem as members.
3. Restore an elected house of representatives.
4. Correct current mistakes in the economic programme of the country.
5. Reinstate all officers and civilians who were dismissed from their posts because of nationalist tendencies.
6. Investigate the role played by Syrians in the recent Mosul revolt in Iraq.

## League Investigators Barred by Iraq

The three-member Arab League Committee of Investigation has been denied entrance to Iraq, thus paralysing the activity of the committee, which was created by the League's Political Committee in Beirut recently. "Palestine" Jordanian daily, reported on Sunday.

Iraq has reduced its Baghdad-to-Cairo air flights from twice a week to once a week because of the shortage of passengers the B.E.C. reported on Sunday.

# East-West Clash on Eve of Talks Over German Delegates' Status

## Ship with Israel Cargo is Sinking

The Greek freighter Nicolaos, on its way from Haifa to Japan with Israel cargo, has struck a reef near a Japanese island and is sinking 30 miles south of Yakushima.

A cable to this effect was received on Saturday night from New York by the Wignat Bros. firm in Tel Aviv, owners of 4,600 tons of scrap iron carried by the ship.

The vessel, of 10,000 tons displacement, was also carrying 8,000 tons of Nesher cement.

There is no hope of saving the ship, the cable stated.

The Nicolaos sailed from Haifa on Saturday night for Japan, but was later released with her cargo.

The cable was sent by the firm of Woodward and Dirksen, which had bought the scrap iron for its Japanese branch.

The ship was carrying a crew of 30, all Greeks.

## Bentov in Tokyo

TOKYO (Reuters). — The Israeli Minister of Development, Mr. Mordechai Bentov, Deputy Director of the Ministry of Agriculture, arrived here on Sunday for trade discussions with Japanese leaders and Japanese industry.

## Black Starts Talks With Egyptian Officials

CAIRO (Reuters). — Mr. Eugene Black, President of the World Bank, on Sunday began talks here with Dr. Abdul Monem el Kaissuni, U.A.R. Minister of Economy, shortly after arriving from London.

Mr. Black was accompanied by Mr. Joseph E. Rucinsky, the Bank's Director of Operations for South-East Asia and the Middle East.

## Sweden Seeks Broader European Market Unit

STOCKHOLM (Reuters). — Sweden is exploring the possibility of renewed talks on a European free trade area with 17 countries in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here on Sunday.

The spokesman, Mr. Hubert de Besche, commenting on London press reports, said there was no ready-made Swedish plan for a rival grouping of European nations outside the Common Market.

Mr. de Besche said that what had been described as the "Swedish Plan" was perhaps a report he had drawn up after meetings in Oslo and Stockholm in February and March among officials of the three Scandinavian countries, Britain, Austria, Switzerland, and Portugal.

## Nasser Delays Reply

The delivery of Colonel Nasser's reply to the most recent letter from the Soviet Premier, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, has been postponed, Beirut Radio reported on Sunday.

The reply had been scheduled to be presented to the Soviet Premier in Moscow on Saturday.

## Oklahoma Tornadoes

OKLAHOMA CITY (Reuters). — Two separate tornadoes swept through Oklahoma during the weekend, killing five people and injuring at least 11 others. The worst tornado hit the Grand Lake resort area, destroying fishing camps and farm buildings.

## New Macmillan Letter to USSR

LONDON (Reuters). — Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, has sent a new letter to Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, about nuclear weapons tests, a British spokesman said here on Sunday.

The spokesman said the letter had been sent "some days ago" but declined to give any details about its contents.

## Shah, Macmillan Reaffirm Bonds

WENDOVER, England (Reuters). — An official statement issued after the talks held here between the Shah of Persia and Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Prime Minister, said the "broader world situation" and special questions "affecting Iran and the United Kingdom" were discussed.

The Shah drove to Chequers, Mr. Macmillan's official residence near here, on Sunday for lunch and informal talks with the British Prime Minister. He left at 5 p.m.

An official statement issued after the talks said: "The opportunity was taken for general discussion of both the broad world situation and of special questions affecting Iran and the United Kingdom."

During the meetings the close friendship and sense of unity that binds the governments and peoples of the two countries together was reaffirmed.

The Shah and Mr. Macmillan were joined at lunch by Sir Anthony Eden, former British Prime Minister, who is a fluent Persian speaker.

Mr. John Aggar Hekmat, Persian Foreign Minister, Mr. Hossein Ghodr Nakhai, the Persian Ambassador, and Mr. Profumo, British Minister of State, now in charge of Middle East affairs in the Foreign Office, also took part in the talks.

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## Soviets Want Full Participation

GENEVA (Reuters). — Britain and Russia clashed on Sunday night over the key issue of the status of the East and West German delegations at the East-West Foreign Ministers' conference opening here Monday (today).

In a two-hour private meeting with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was understood to have insisted that both German delegations should be full participants in the conference and not merely consultants.

Mr. Gromyko wants the talks to be a six-power conference and not the customary meeting of the "big four."

The Western powers have stated that they regard the Germans as advisers and not full members of the conference.

Mr. Lloyd called on Mr. Gromyko in his capacity as Chairman of Monday's opening session. The meeting was longer than expected and gave the British statesman only just enough time to return to his residence to receive Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General.

**Last-Minute Soundings**

According to a usually reliable source, Mr. Lloyd will probably take soundings of the U.S., French and Soviet delegations again in a last-minute effort to reach agreement on the status of East and West Germany.

A French spokesman said later that France absolutely opposed any full participation for the East Germans at the conference.

An authoritative American source said the Western powers would never agree to East German representatives being seated at the Foreign Ministers' conference table. The U.S. source added: "We do not want the conference to break up on a procedural matter, but this seating is of substantive importance."

## Not Recognized

The Western powers do not recognize the Germans as full participants in the conference and will not accept them as such," the source declared.

A Soviet spokesman declined to comment on the reported clash. He merely said that Mr. Valeriy Zorin, First Deputy Foreign Minister, and Mr. Jakob Malik, Ambassador in London, were also present on the Russian side at the Lloyd-Gromyko meeting.

Diplomatic observers said the East-West divergence over the composition of the conference was symbolized by the quarrel over the shape of the table to be used.

This dispute, which officials of the Big Four delegation had failed to resolve

**Favourable Signs**

Despite the wide gulf in the opening positions, observers thought there were favourable signs for successful East-West negotiations in the long run in factors such as the following:

1. The impression which Mr. Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, brought back from Moscow in February — that the Soviet Union does not deliberately want war and is prepared for genuine negotiations — persists, among the British delegation at least.
2. Promising progress has been reported from the latest meeting of the conference here on banning nuclear weapons tests between the U.S., Russia and Britain.
3. The correspondence on nuclear tests between President Eisenhower, Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Khrushchev shows that some issues are already under consideration at summit level.

(Leader — Page 4)

## Second International Conference of the Bi-National Chambers of Commerce

May 16 — 23, 1959

For details and information, will delegates and visiting businessmen please contact the conference office at:

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THERE is certainly not much cause for optimism concerning immediate results of the conference which opens today in Geneva.

Co-existence today in Geneva, but there is Co-extinction even less reason to doubt its historic importance. Whatever the outcome, it will constitute a landmark in post-war history, and in relations between the two blocs.

Technological developments, so spectacularly demonstrated by the launching of Russia's Sputniks and America's explorers, have strengthened the feeling in both camps that they are tied together for either co-existence or co-extinction. This has created a state of mind which encourages both sides to make a genuine effort towards some limited understanding. The Geneva conference will show if this state of mind is already sufficiently firm to overcome at least some of the basic differences between the two superpowers.

The statements made on the eve of the conference by Eastern and Western leaders have, with a few exceptions, been characterized by firm expressions of the mutual and widely divergent positions, which have, on the other hand, been balanced by a strong desire to leave room for negotiations. Judging from these statements and taking into account the well-known positions of the British on the one hand, and West Germany and France on the other, most observers predict that after some ten days of intensive negotiations, the conference will reach a deadlock. The Foreign Ministers will then most probably postpone the talks for two or three weeks.

On the Western side, the acceptance of this decision was never explicit. German reunification remained the Western aim and the East German State was not recognized. But the Russians not only officially recognized the existence of two German States, they also changed their views on German reunification. In principle they still favoured reunification, but said this was no longer a matter for the Big Four to discuss but had to be settled between the two German States. The best way of achieving unity, they said, was through a confederation.

The Russian proposal for Berlin thus forced into the open the question of Germany's future. Could the tacit status quo be maintained? If not, should the continued deepening division between East and West Germany be accepted and even perhaps recognized? Or should some new way be tried to stop the gap widening and to move towards a united Germany?

These essentially are the questions which lie behind the Geneva conference and a possible summit meeting this summer. There is a wide gap between the opening positions of Russia and the West. The Russian position is so far based not only on the Berlin plan but also on their draft German peace treaty. This draft proposes a treaty with separate East

# Positions at Geneva

Russians Threaten Treaty with Germany

By ROBERT STEPHENS

GENEVA (OFNS). —

THE conference of Foreign Ministers opening in Geneva today (Monday), will be the first formal East-West high-level talks on Germany for three-and-a-half years. The last comparable occasion was the meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers after the Geneva summit conference of 1955, which ended in deadlock.

No one expects the deadlock to be broken by the present talks. The only question of importance that is likely to be settled is whether or not there is to be a subsequent summit conference.

The tactics of each of the Big Four — the U.S., Russia, Britain and France — will to a large extent be affected by this summit question.

Russia and the U.S. are the keenest on a summit. President Eisenhower has moved further towards accepting Mr. Macmillan's view that a summit is inevitable. President de Gaulle does not object to a summit but thinks it should discuss not Germany, but aid to underdeveloped countries. In the background is Dr. Adenauer, who has no enthusiasm for a summit meeting because he believes it will lead to nothing to gain from negotiations about Germany until the Russians show signs of changing their German policy.

Those on either side who want a summit meeting will therefore want to steer the Geneva conference in such a way that, without any serious concessions, sufficient hope of fruitful negotiations is maintained to make it difficult for the anti-summiters to hold back any longer.

The conference is the result of continuous diplomatic exchanges in the form of Notes, personal visits and public statements by Western and Soviet leaders since Mr. Khrushchev's Berlin bombshell of November last year. But what is at stake is not simply the future of Germany, but the future of Western Europe.

The Russian proposal that West Berlin should become a demilitarized, politically neutral "free" city has had a variety of motives. But officially it arose from their wider plan to "normalize" their relations with the East. German satellites by handing over their occupation powers in East Berlin to the East German Government.

**Dormant Question**  
The Russians were, in fact, reopening, whether intentionally or not, the whole German question which had lain comparatively dormant for three years. Having failed to agree in 1955 on the conditions for a reunification of Germany, the Big Four and the Great Powers had tacitly accepted the status quo in which Germany remained divided between East and West, with West Berlin as a Western island in the East German Communist State.

On the Western side, the acceptance of this decision was never explicit. German reunification remained the Western aim and the East German State was not recognized. But the Russians not only officially recognized the existence of two German States, they also changed their views on German reunification. In principle they still favoured reunification, but said this was no longer a matter for the Big Four to discuss but had to be settled between the two German States. The best way of achieving unity, they said, was through a confederation.

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and West German States under which all foreign troops would be withdrawn and both States would withdraw from their respective military alliances. The Warsaw Pact and NATO. The treaty would limit German armaments and also impose a number of political conditions, such as the banning of "war propaganda" and "fascist" and "revanchist" organizations and freedom for the Communist Party, which is at present banned in West Germany.

**Western Position**  
The Western position has not yet been officially disclosed in detail. But its basic assumptions remain as in 1955 that a united Germany must have a freely-elected Government and must be free to choose its allies. It rejects the compulsory neutralization or perpetual division of Germany and the signing of a peace treaty with separate German States. But it is believed to accept that the free election of an all-German Government might come as the culmination of

a process of bringing the two existing German States together rather than as the first step to unity.

What happens if this gap proves too wide to bridge, either by the Foreign Ministers or the Heads of Government at the summit? The Russians have threatened that they would then sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany and leave the Western Powers to deal with the Western reaction is still apparently undecided. The British hope that it may be possible to keep negotiations moving along slowly without any dramatic break or challenge. To help do so they would like to make a start with reducing military tensions and increasing international confidence by some agreement on control and inspection of arms in Central Europe. Their allies think an arms agreement should be dependent on progress towards German unity. If the Russians block this progress, then the West should simply stand tight and wait for better times.

## Readers' Letters

POLICE SEARCH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At one o'clock in the morning (a reasonable hour in any ordinary society) on Friday, April 10, while returning home from a visit to friends, I was accosted on the Jaffa Road near Zion Square by police sergeant No. 2977, who emerged from a patrol car which drove up to us. Without any greeting or the minimum display of courtesy, he asked us where we were coming from and where we were going. Upon receiving our reply, he asked us for our identification cards, which we presented, both being in order. He then asked us if we had any jewelry on us, making us turn our pockets inside out and subjecting us to a body search in the street. Not finding any "suspicious" objects, he had no choice but to allow us to continue homewards.

With all due respect for the duties of the police force and acknowledging the policeman's lawful right to ask any person to identify himself, we should still like to know whether the police can search citizens in the main street of the capital, or any town for that matter, at a reasonable hour of the night, and subject them to a degrading and insulting search in the street, and then drive off without any apology or explanation.

Is this "democracy"? Is it not the policeman's duty to protect the public and avoid any unpleasantness in his conduct with it?

Is everyone on the street at one o'clock in the morning considered a potential criminal?

Yours, etc.  
GAD BROSH  
HILLEL HALKIN  
(Students at Medical School, Hebrew University)  
Jerusalem, April 11

**Police Reply**  
On April 9, shortly before midnight, the police received a complaint that a room had been broken into at the King David Hotel and jewellery stolen. This information was passed on to Sergeant No. 2977 who was on duty in this area.

It was 1.30 a.m. when your correspondents passed the place and the sergeant was doing his duty when he asked their permission to examine their possessions. Afterwards the sergeant of course apologized for the trouble he had caused these citizens.

We have not found any fault with the manner in which the sergeant handled this situation.

Inspector  
MICHAEL BUCHNER  
Press and Information  
Division  
Jerusalem, May 4

**LUNA PARK DISTURBS**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Why has the Municipality of Tel Aviv installed the Italian Fun Fair in the centre of Jaffa, thus allowing the rest, sleep and work of its citizens to be disturbed by savagely blaring loudspeakers from 10.00 a.m. until midnight? By what right do the municipal authorities break their own by-laws against noise and disturbance?

In the vicinity of the Luna Park there are a big hospital and two secondary and two

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Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At one o'clock in the morning (a reasonable hour in any ordinary society) on Friday, April 10, while returning home from a visit to friends, I was accosted on the Jaffa Road near Zion Square by police sergeant No. 2977, who emerged from a patrol car which drove up to us. Without any greeting or the minimum display of courtesy, he asked us where we were coming from and where we were going. Upon receiving our reply, he asked us for our identification cards, which we presented, both being in order. He then asked us if we had any jewelry on us, making us turn our pockets inside out and subjecting us to a body search in the street. Not finding any "suspicious" objects, he had no choice but to allow us to continue homewards.

With all due respect for the duties of the police force and acknowledging the policeman's lawful right to ask any person to identify himself, we should still like to know whether the police can search citizens in the main street of the capital, or any town for that matter, at a reasonable hour of the night, and subject them to a degrading and insulting search in the street, and then drive off without any apology or explanation.

Is this "democracy"? Is it not the policeman's duty to protect the public and avoid any unpleasantness in his conduct with it?

Is everyone on the street at one o'clock in the morning considered a potential criminal?

Yours, etc.  
GAD BROSH  
HILLEL HALKIN  
(Students at Medical School, Hebrew University)  
Jerusalem, April 11

**Police Reply**  
On April 9, shortly before midnight, the police received a complaint that a room had been broken into at the King David Hotel and jewellery stolen. This information was passed on to Sergeant No. 2977 who was on duty in this area.

It was 1.30 a.m. when your correspondents passed the place and the sergeant was doing his duty when he asked their permission to examine their possessions. Afterwards the sergeant of course apologized for the trouble he had caused these citizens.

We have not found any fault with the manner in which the sergeant handled this situation.

Inspector  
MICHAEL BUCHNER  
Press and Information  
Division  
Jerusalem, May 4

**LUNA PARK DISTURBS**  
Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Why has the Municipality of Tel Aviv installed the Italian Fun Fair in the centre of Jaffa, thus allowing the rest, sleep and work of its citizens to be disturbed by savagely blaring loudspeakers from 10.00 a.m. until midnight? By what right do the municipal authorities break their own by-laws against noise and disturbance?

In the vicinity of the Luna Park there are a big hospital and two secondary and two

WHAT A NICE BIRTHDAY CAKE!...



YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

## Cooperation on Reactor Asked

Members (non-party) cites members of the Atomic Energy Commission to the effect that this body exists only on paper, has had no hand in the erection of the Nebl Rubin atomic reactor, was not even informed about the plans for it, and therefore

cannot be responsible for its performance. The party is therefore asked to get the statement that the Commission will be entrusted with supervising the reactor's construction. Effective measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence in the field of atomic research of what happened with potash at the Dead Sea and the authorities must see to it that the Atomic Energy Commission gets into stride through the full co-operation of the nuclear physicists at the Weizmann Institute and the Technion.

Hakoker (General Zionist) writes that what interests us most is not atom bombs but atomic energy for production, industrial and agricultural purposes, and though it is difficult to see how we shall meet the cost, the money and energy invested will pay in the long run.

**Opposition to Loan**  
Hakoker writes that Mr. Eshkol's insistence on collecting the compulsory immigration loan is adding insult to injury, adding that though Mapai is the chief culprit since its irresponsible prattle for party propaganda purposes scotched the Aliya from Rumania, the other members of the Coalition who helped put the law through are equally guilty of contempt for the public.

**Hakoker (National Religious)** observes that opposition to the loan is not a fight from responsibility. Circumstances have changed since the Knesset decided on it. Kol Ha'am (Communist) calls for an extraordinary session of the Knesset to abolish the special law, both direct and indirect.

**Owner (Histadrut)** is enthusiastic over the Hebrew Book Week idea. The present plans are much too modest and should be expanded into a veritable Book Parade that will reach the remotest corners of the country. The organizers should not be disappointed if they do not see the immediate returns: the results will justify the investments in the long run. It would be fitting to make this a permanent feature of Independence Day celebrations.

**Davar (Histadrut)** jibes at the East and West for aiding Iraq with plane and tank shipments instead of tractors and industrial machinery. The former will do nothing to make the people of Iraq happier.

**Italian Classic**  
If you have missed Paro, Amore e... you have another chance at the Semadar. The juicy gusto of this classic Italian comedy was never equalled by its sequel.

**Tea and Sympathy** (Eden, Jerusalem), daring by Hollywood standards, is based on Robert Anderson's play about the college boy, harassed as a sissy, who arouses the sym-

pathy of the housemaster's wife. The acting — John Kerr as the passive hero, his namesake Deborah as the professor's wife and Leif Ericson as her muscle-conscious husband — is uniformly excellent. How the curriculum of the anonymous college can be that exclusively athletic remains unexplained — as does the fact that the characters of the 1946 flashback drive 1958 cars.

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## Veterinary Institute Plays Vital Role

Host to International Congress This Week

By a Special Correspondent

THE Veterinary Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, whose new premises were dedicated yesterday at Beit Dagon in connection with the 10th International Veterinary Congress, is not only responsible for all scientific aspects of animal health in this country, but also plays an important role in guaranteeing general public health.

Israel, at the crossroads of three continents, is also the meeting place of their characteristic diseases. Typical African diseases such as African horse sickness and blue tongue in sheep have recently been introduced into this country, as well as an Asian type of foot-and-mouth disease that found its way from our eastern border to the coastal plain. Newcastle, the dread poultry disease, originated in Asia before it became widespread throughout the world. On the other hand, Malta fever in sheep, infectious abortion and bovine tuberculosis, all three of which can also affect human beings, have been traced in Israel to livestock imported from Europe and America, where these diseases are endemic.

The Institute, staffed by 18 bacteriologists, 25 veterinarians and a chemist as well as nearly 100 other employees, has done original research work on many of the problems involved in this threat. Noteworthy contributions in virus research are the development of vaccines for Newcastle, rabies and foot-and-mouth disease that are not based on dead viruses, like the Salk polio vaccine or Pasteur's rabies vaccine. Instead, they make use of modified strains of the disease-causing organisms, which have lost their disease-producing capacity without loss of their immunizing power.

**Diagnostic Work**  
Original diagnostic work has also been done at the Institute on the identification of blue tongue in cattle — the disease was previously considered to be limited to sheep — and, recently, of a new virus disease among turkeys. The Institute also supplies all the country's requirements in veterinary vaccines and other biological products, which greatly contribute to a revenue of half-a-million pounds out of its IL11m. budget.

Laboratory diagnosis also plays a significant role in the Institute's activities, and while the staff does not participate directly in routine regulatory work, it is active in those fields where basic knowledge is lacking and a routine has not yet been established. Should an emergency arise, its veterinarians go out into the field, as was recently the case with an urgent sheep pox vaccination campaign.

Each of the Institute's departments — virology, bacteriology, parasitology, pathology, animal reproduction, mastitis, meat examination, sheep diseases, poultry diseases, physiology and biochemistry — carries out individual or joint research programmes in addition to routine work. The department of animal reproduction also does endocrine research. The department of meat inspection which handles approximately 5,000 examinations annually, has also done original research work on chemical methods for the determination of the blood content of carcasses and on poultry storage methods. The department of pathology, which handles over 1,000 routine examinations annually, has made significant contributions to the recognition and description of diseases not previously identified in Israel.

**Research Work**  
The parasitology department, while producing 47,000 doses of vaccines and performing over 1,000 diagnostic examinations annually, is also doing research work on the maintenance of protozoan parasites in tissue cultures. Additional work on the eradication of disease-carrying ticks was performed by its entomology section, which succeeded in eradicating these parasites from certain areas.

In addition to the large number of routine diagnostic examinations performed by the department of bacteriology, it also produces vaccines for brucellosis, leptospirosis, enterococcal, blackleg, anthrax and tuberculosis, as well as mallein and brucella for diagnostic purposes. The Institute also supplies all medical institutions and diagnostic laboratories in the country with brucella antigen for diagnostic purposes.

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